

COMMISSION MEN COMBINE

HILO, March 16.—A local banana grower has received a letter from his agent in San Francisco showing the methods adopted by commission men on the coast which is the cause of such small returns. An extract from the letter is: "It's a pretty tough proposition—this banana business now. The Eastern banana people are killing the price on Hawaiian fruit by simply unloading several carloads at the time the S. S. Enterprise arrives and selling their own fruit at very low figures. Their bunches are twice the size of ours and sell at about \$1.00 a bunch. This results in knocking the price of Hawaiian bananas down to nothing. Hilos growers should organize and come into this market solid. If they do not they are going to be beaten right along. You are at the mercy of the commission men and things are getting worse." Some shippers last month only realized thirteen cents a bunch and one man's net proceeds on a \$300 shipment was \$8.00.

SHIP HOLDS THE RECORD.

For a wind-chamber, the ship John Ena, W. A. Madson, master, holds the record for the best run from Shanghai to the Hawaiian Islands. The vessel arrived off port Wednesday afternoon and was brought to anchor inside the buoy by the tug Chas. Counselman about 9 o'clock in the evening. The ship made the passage from Shanghai, China, to Hilo, a distance of 4,929 miles, in 22 days. A part of the voyage was made in steamer time, 310 miles being made in one day. During the first eighteen days only a distance of 240 miles were made, but during the remainder of the trip nearly 300 miles a day was covered. The daily average for the entire trip was 214 miles a day. The John Ena comes in ballast to load sugar for Philadelphia. On her arrival at the Quaker City, the vessel will have made a complete circuit of the world. Leaving Philadelphia on August 10, laden with 114,625 cases of kerosene, the voyage around Cape Good Hope was made in 144 days. The ship cleared from Shanghai on February 14, and passing the equator enjoyed two Mondays in one week. The John Ena was built in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1892, and for a long time she sailed under Hawaiian registry. She is a steel bottomed vessel, 312 feet long, 48 feet in breadth, 25 feet deep and having a tonnage of 2706. Captain Madson, who has been in the ship for over nine years, is right proud of the record trip of the John Ena. Upon his arrival at Hilo he cabled the owners of his arrival and received in reply the two words, "Good boy."

NEW CANE LOADER.

W. H. Lambert, formerly superintendent of the Hilo Railway Co., has recently completed a model for a cane loader which, in the opinion of men who know, will be a great addition to the equipment of a plantation. The inventor claims that he can load three bundles of cane, weighing 200 pounds each, per minute. The model shows a machine something on the style of a pile driver. For this is stretched a wire rope 300 feet long and the cane is carried anywhere within that distance to the cars. It is easily moved about the field and it requires but five minutes' work to make the change. Some time ago the Planters' Association in Honolulu offered a prize of ten thousand dollars for a cane loader that would work to the satisfaction of the agents and managers. Mr. Lambert took his invention to Honolulu last week for the purpose of exhibiting it to Manager Renton of Ewa plantation, who is chairman of the committee having the matter in hand. It is said that the Lambert loader will be inexpensive to build.

WILL BUILD NEW MILL.

W. R. Castle, and Attorney D. L. Withington of Honolulu and Prof. Geo. H. Mead of Chicago University, accompanied by his small son, were visitors last week as the guests of Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock on School street. The party were on Hawaii for ten days, visiting the two Kona's, ascending Mauna Kea and stopping at Kilauea on the trip overland from Kilauea. After leaving Hamuli sheep station, the guide lost his way and led the party ten miles past the Volcano House down into Kauai. They arrived, however, at the crater hotel on Tuesday night about dark, much fatigued by their long journey, but descended into the crater to witness the lava flow, which was quite active. All were much pleased with the grandeur of the scenery, both of Kilauea and the higher elevations. They took the Kilauea Friday morning for Honolulu.

Mr. Castle has formulated a scheme of building a co-operative mill near Napoosoo to grind the cane of the small individual planters in that vicinity. Mr. Castle has sought to encourage cane growing in the two Kona's, believing it means the upbuilding of that side of the island. Hence his purpose to erect a central mill where the output of small planters for miles around could be ground.

Some years ago cane was grown between Napoosoo and Hookena at Mr. Castle's solicitation, and while it was never harvested, Mr. Castle reimbursed all of the owners of this cane, as he had asked them to grow it, thinking that by the time it would be ready to be harvested that there would be a mill ready. Mr. Castle has not given up the idea, and there are men like former Manager Hewitt of Nanahu, who think the plan a good one. He only wants to hear from his brother, J. B. Castle, who is in the East negotiating for funds, machinery, etc.

W. R. Castle's scheme is to build a sugar mill at Kealakukua bay, near Napoosoo, which would be able to grind the cane that could be grown upon the land of the old Kona Sugar Co., and certain lands called Keel, Honanuan, Keokea and Kala, which lie between Napoosoo and Hookena, in South Kona. One of the chief causes of the failure of the Kona Sugar Co. was the inability to get the cane to the mill at a reasonable cost, owing to the long distance that some of the cane had to be transported. Were a mill erected at Napoosoo the cane could

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphates and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

be dry flumed at a low cost, because of the steep incline of the surrounding hills.

Should this proposition go through the new plantation would be a large one, as there would be much new land planted to cane in South Kona which was not available to the old Kona Sugar Co. Citizens of North and South Kona are taking keen interest in the project.

HILLO NOTES.

Mrs. C. B. Wells and Miss Wells, wife and daughter of Manager C. B. Wells of the Wailuku Sugar Co., Maui, accompanied by Mrs. C. D. Lufkin and Miss Read of Sacramento, Cal., made up a party to the volcano last week. They are at present registered at the Volcano House and will return by the Kilauea on next Friday.

A Scotchman writes to the Herald that Mr. Parkes, whose name was mentioned some time ago in connection with a wrestling match with the Japanese champion, objects to his name being used by Dr. Jones without authority, but that he will wrestle any one in the Territory in any style desired for any sum above one hundred dollars.

The American bark Foohing Suey, Willis, master, arrived Sunday afternoon from Honolulu, making the voyage in twelve days. The vessel lay off East Point an entire week, beating in against adverse winds. She will load sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

There was a large gathering at the armory on Tuesday night, the occasion being an official inspection by Col. McClellan, U. S. A., who came up for the purpose on the Hawaiian. The men were put through the regular tactics and were complimented by the Colonel at the close. The Hilo band was in attendance during the evening.

J. C. Roberts of Washington, Iowa, with his bride, are spending two months in the Islands. During their stay in Hilo they were the guests of James Pomeroy and family on School street.

AN OLAA CAULIFLOWER.

Martin Porter, a resident of Olaa, sent to the editor of the Herald on Tuesday as a rebuke for his statement that small farming is not a success in this part of the Territory, one of the handsomest specimens of cauliflower ever seen in Hilo. Its surface measured a trifle more than fourteen inches in diameter and the stalks were tender and juicy. It is said that Mr. Porter is as successful in growing this vegetable as Mr. Lycurgus. Last week the Herald mentioned Lycurgus and his vegetables in connection with the arrival of the Enterprise. It is merely a coincidence that the Porter cauliflower should be sent to the editor of this paper just twenty-four hours after the arrival of the steamer. If Mr. Porter can grow such vegetables and in quantity there is no reason why they should be imported from the coast.—Hawaii Herald.

WHOOPIING COUGH IN JAMAICA. During the epidemic of whooping cough which was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely used. Mr. J. Riley Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town, Jamaica, says of it: "I cannot speak too highly of this remedy. It has never failed in a case where I have recommended it and grateful mothers are daily thanking me for advising them to use it." For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lycurgus and child returned in the Kilauea from the volcano.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The House Public Expenditures Committee yesterday submitted a report on conditions in the Department of Education that would seem to be calculated to have most serious results for persons high in the service of the Territory. The report is accompanied by evidence that has been submitted to the Governor and that, should it bear out the charges contained in the report, will not rest in the hands of either the chief executive or the legislature, but must go to the courts. There have been rumors about the Capitol for several days past that something of this kind was pending, and they have daily grown more sinister in character.

The Senate killed the park reservation bill in committee of the whole and, upon this measure, indulged for the first time this session in flights of oratory. Nearly every member was heard on the measure, one way or the other, and Senator Randall departed from his ordinary practice and made the first speech of the session in Hawaii.

The Senators likewise indulged in some oratory on the county act during the afternoon session, Senator Bishop taking occasion to define his position—which, in brief, is that county government in the absence of that public spirit which would lead the people to serve the counties for the public good, would not be and could not be successful.

"To fix fat salaries for a lot of minor officials is not county government," said Senator Bishop. "It is graft."

And the Senator went on to say that while the Republican party platform pledged the party to county government he did not propose to sacrifice his judgment and violate the oath he had taken to serve the people in the interest of any plan that would involve the doubling of the tax rate of the Territory. And that was the extent of his so-called opposition to county government. He was opposed to plundering the taxpayers. He had been born under county government and had grown up under it, and he knew that where it was most eminently successful the men who conducted did not serve for the salaries that were paid them. The county supervisors, as a rule, served without any salaries at all. They served because they were possessed of a public spirit leading them to desire to act for the best good of the communities they lived in, and to that end they were willing to give their time.

Altogether it was an oratorical field day in the Senate, with a good lot of business done at that.

LEGISLATURE—TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

THE SENATE.

The Senate had its second inning with the County Act yesterday, reaching a point where the validity of the Legislature fixing salaries of county officers was once more questioned by Achi, this time on the point that each proposed county being a corporate body, representatives from other counties had no right to interfere in its internal concerns. Also, the Senate knocked out the Park reservation bill because a majority could not agree that it would be wise at this time to put the greater part of the unoccupied land on Tantalus in the reservation, thus taking from the Territory a tract whose sale might net profitable returns.

The work of the day opened with a notification of the failure of the House to agree to the Senate amendments to House bill 43. The following were appointed as conferees in behalf of the Senate, Randall, Paris and Achi.

The House likewise failed to concur in the Senate amendments to House bill 73, providing for the raising of the flag on schoolhouses and other public buildings, and Bishop, Dickey and Hewitt were appointed conferees in behalf of the Senate.

AS TO DISBARMENT.

The Judiciary committee reported as follows on Senate bill 51, "to Regulate the Admission of Attorneys and Counselors at Law and to Repeal Sections 1197 to 1205 of Chapter 84 of the Civil Laws of 1897," saying:

That present law gives the power to the Supreme Court only to grant license to practice in courts of record, which is the custom in nearly, if not all the States.

In some States examining boards are established, but we know of no instance when the several kinds of courts of record can admit attorneys to practice before their special class of courts only. We think that the admission of attorneys in this Territory is sufficiently guarded with the Supreme Court, having the power to admit to practice in all the courts of the Territory, but we would be willing to have the examinations made by a board of examiners. The bill apparently would not allow Supreme Court lawyers to practice in Circuit Court nor vice versa which we think would be a great inconvenience.

In regard to dismissal we find that nearly all the States, either under the common law or statute provide for disbarment by the Supreme Court alone as is the practice here.

ISSUES OF FACT.

In Indiana and Louisiana the issues of fact are allowed to be tried by the jury, but we apprehend that our Supreme Court would be able to get at the facts without the intervention of a jury. Being three in number the court has some of the attributes of a jury and should have no difficulty in getting at the facts. Whether the facts when found are sufficient to warrant disbarment is of course matter of law, and in any case is in the province of the court.

Your Committee would be glad to see an appeal allowed from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States in such cases, but this could only be accomplished by an Act of Congress.

There is no objection to an increase of admission fee from \$10.00 to \$25.00. There seems to be no good reason to prescribe new forms of oath and license.

Sections 1197 to 1205 which the bill seeks to repeal, Sections 1793 to 1801, inclusive, covering above matters which is not advisable. There are so many objections to the bill that we recommend that it be laid on the table.

PRISON PAROLE BILL.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senate Bill 43, as follows: "Your Judiciary Committee to which was referred Senate Bill No. 43 reports that the object of the bill is to make the commutation of punishment in territorial convictions coincide with those of the Federal Government, and also to provide for the parole of prisoners confined for small offenses after they have served the minimum time prescribed for the offense for which they were convicted upon the recommendation of the board of prison inspectors."

"We think both of these matters are proper subjects of legislation and that the intent of the bill is good. We think, however, that the bill is open to the objection that it contains two subjects and that it repeals a number of the sections of the present law as contained in the Revised Laws merely to reenact them."

"We recommend the following amendments: 'Amend the title to read, 'An Act to Amend Sections 1610, 1613 and 1616 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii relating to Commutation.'"

"Amend Section 1 by inserting in line 1 after the words 'Section 1,' the words, 'Section 1610 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is amended to read as follows: Section 1610.'"

"Amend Section 2 by inserting in line 1 after the words 'Section 2,' the words, 'Section 1613 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is amended to read as follows: Section 1613.'"

"Make Section 6 'Section 3' and amend it by striking out the numeral '3' after the word 'Section' in line 1, and inserting the words and figures '3. Section 1616 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is amended to read as follows: Section 1616. Make Section 11 Section 4 and amend it to read 'Section 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.'"

"Strike out all other sections of the bill as your committee has drafted a separate bill covering these sections which is introduced herewith."

"With these amendments we recommend the passage of the bill."

Laid on the table to be reconsidered with the bill.

RAPID TRANSIT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on House Bill 83, relating to appeal bills of exceptions. Laid on table to be considered with the bill.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on House Bill 81, the statute of limitations. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

The same report on the same committee was made on House Bill 82, and the same course taken.

Bishop on the Committee on Public Expenditure reported that the

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Do Not Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Honolulu Citizen Shows You How to Cure Them

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness. When urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disease. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles because they are certain to lead to more serious ills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all troubles caused by weak or diseased kidneys.

John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

Woods Rapid Transit investigation resolution involved no question of public expenditure. It might involve a question of violation of Territorial law, and if it did it should go to the Judiciary Committee. But where it properly belonged was in the hands of a special committee, with the introducer as chairman, as the man who was seeking information. And this was not because the Public Expenditures Committee wanted to shirk any duty.

Dickey moved the appointment of a special committee with Woods as chairman. This carried, and President Isenberg appointed Woods, Dickey and Achi as such committee.

Achi asked to be excused from duty, as being the father of the law and an interested party. Woods, also, wanted to be excused. He had introduced the resolution, but had done it by request.

The President wanted to hold his committee, but finally excused Achi and appointed Lane.

Dickey said if interested parties were to be debarred, he ought to be excused too as being a small stockholder in the Rapid Transit. He did not care, one way or the other.

Achi thought Dickey should be excused, and he was. The committee, as finally named, was composed of Woods, Haystack and Lane—although Haystack did not want the job either.

THE PARK RESERVATION BILL.

The order of the day came now on Senate Bill 6, which is the Park reservation bill, and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole with Achi in the chair. The bill was read, section by section, and McCandless moved to strike out section one because he claimed that the Tantalus reservation was in the interest of a certain single property owner whose land was not included in the reserve, and to whom the bill would give a monopoly in Tantalus lots.

Woods wanted to know who was the property owner referred to.

"I understand," said McCandless, "that most of the property up there belongs to W. R. Castle."

McCandless, at the suggestion of Dickey, said that he only meant his motion to go to the striking out of subdivision one of section 1.

Dickey defended the bill, and Bishop said that he wanted to reserve all the public lands on Tantalus. He wanted it to be so that when the people went up the government road on Tantalus, they could put their feet off that road and not have to put them on private property. He offered an amendment to the section including in the park reservation practically all of the public land remaining on Tantalus.

Dowsett did not favor the Bishop idea. It might have been fair to reserve all the land on Tantalus if none of it had ever been sold. He did not believe that it was fair to shut out everybody else because Mr. Castle and Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Cooper and a favored few had secured homes up there.

"I beg the Senator's pardon," said Dickey. "Mr. Castle owns no land near this park."

"Well," said Dowsett, "leave out Mr. Castle. Let us say Mr. Hackfeld, Dr. Cooper and others."

He went on to argue against the policy of setting apart any public land as a park. There was power already vested in the Board of Forestry to set aside forestry reserves, and that should cover the whole case.

WANTS LEGAL LIGHT.

Isenberg wanted legal light on the question of the power of the Board of Forestry and of the Senate to set aside forest reserves. He did not think, under the Organic Act, that any such power existed outside of the Land Commissioner, and that if there was a strict construction, all the money appropriated for forest reserves would have to be returned to the Treasury.

Dickey said there was no question about the power vested in the Land Commissioner by the Organic Act. The Senate could not change that. But it could indicate lands to be set aside, and the Organic Act did not disturb the Forestry law. That was passed before the passage of the Organic Act, and was subject to action by the Ter-

ritorial legislature. But he did not favor the Bishop amendment because he did not believe in shutting everybody not fortunate enough to be there now from the luxury of owning homes on Tantalus. It was the greatest luxury he knew.

Woods argued that the whole bill was unconstitutional and therefore out of order. He moved that it be tabled. It was lost on a rising vote, Achi casting the deciding vote.

McCandless made a second speech in favor of his motion to throw out the Tantalus reservation and Paris once more urged the setting aside of lands for parks while the land belonged to the government.

Gandall spoke in Hawaiian opposing the park reservation, the Territory being too poor to give its lands away and then pay for keeping parks in order. At the conclusion of his speech, he moved that the bill be tabled.

Dickey made the point that the motion was not in order and at Dowsett's request the motion was withdrawn temporarily. Dowsett then spoke strongly against the bill, arguing a disinclination to dictate to the Land Commissioner and the Board of Forestry.

THE BILL KILLED.

Lane yielded his time to Bishop, which was unnecessary under suspension of the rules and the latter gentleman once more urged that Tantalus should all be reserved for all the people.

"I would like to ask how the people are to get up there," said Isenberg. "Is it the purpose to build elevators?" Bishop said that those who had no way to ride could walk, but the park would be for all.

The vote recurred on the McCandless motion to strike out the Tantalus reservation and it carried on rising vote 7 to 6.

Dickey then moved to lay the bill on the table, and Bishop gave notice that he would withdraw the measure. Achi said a motion to lay on the table could not be made more than once on the same day, and Dickey raised the point of order that the Senate was in committee of the whole, and therefore the rule did not apply.

Then, on motion of Kalamala the committee arose to recommend to the Senate that the bill be laid on the table. Chairman Achi reported accordingly and the report was adopted, and that kills the bill.

House bill 71, to provide for return of summons and trial of causes in twenty days, passed third reading without dissent.

House bill 92, the Quinn Sunday law was amended so as to allow zoological gardens to be run on Sunday, and to permit fresh fruit to be sold all day. Dickey offered an amendment providing that men working on Sunday shall be entitled to double pay.

The Dickey amendment was lost 9 to 4. The vote then came on the passage of the bill and it passed, all voting for it save Dickey, Paris and Wilcox, and Wilcox was not present.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate at the afternoon session resumed consideration of the county act on the salaries section, and McCandless moved that the salary of the Sheriff of Oahu be cut to \$1800 from \$2400. Dickey moved that the office of Sheriff of Oahu be stricken out altogether. This received no second, and McCandless argued that the report of the Accounts Commission showed that Oahu would be short \$200,000 in its receipts this year.

"Now," he said, "if we are sincere in our desire to get county government, and I think we all are, we should cut down expenses. It is always easy to raise salaries. There seems to be a difficulty in getting them down."

Lane moved to reconsider the pay of Supervisors fixed at \$300 per year on Thursday afternoon. The motion was lost.

Then Gandall moved to reconsider the salary of the Sheriff of Oahu and that motion was lost.

Achi moved to make the salary of the Sheriff of Hawaii "not more than \$1500." This received no second, and McCandless moved that it be made \$1800, which carried.

Paris moved to reduce the salary of Sheriff of Maui from \$1800 to \$1500. This was lost and the salary remains at \$1800.

The salary of the county clerk of Oahu was fixed at \$1500.

County clerk of Hawaii, \$1200.

Paris made a protest at this point against cutting salaries, which he claimed would result in getting in cheap men. Then the cutting went on as follows:

County Clerk of Maui, \$1200.
County Clerk of Kauai, \$1200.
Auditor of Oahu, \$1800.
Auditor of Hawaii, \$1800.
Auditor of Maui, \$1800.
Auditor of Kauai, \$1800.
County Attorney of Oahu, \$2400.
County Attorney of Hawaii, \$2400.
County Attorney of Maui, \$1800.
County Attorney of Kauai, \$1800.

WANTS NO ASSESSORS.

When it came to fixing salaries of assessors, Dickey said that he did not want any county assessors at all. He would favor letting all taxes be collected by the Territory, the counties receiving their pro rata. The assessors were passed, therefore, and the whole matter of the assessing and collecting of taxes went to the Judiciary Committee.

The salary of the Treasurer of Oahu was fixed at \$2400 and there was no more trouble until Paris made a protest against cutting the salaries of other County Treasurers, saying that cheap pay would only get cheap men, and that county government would inevitably mean higher taxes.

NO HIGHER TAXES.

"And if I thought county government would mean more taxes I would vote against it," said McCandless. "We are paying taxes enough now."

He proceeded to argue for the reduction. Paris held firmly for his contention and Achi supported McCandless, and was subject to action by the Ter-

(Continued on page 6.)